

they raised their family and were active in community affairs. Dan was particularly active with the Recreation Department as a volunteer working with untold numbers to improve their tennis skills.

The couple sent their children to the Rockville Centre public school system. From here their son and daughter, David and Sandy, went to find success both academically and in their respective careers. David went off to Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C., and their daughter Sandy, after receiving South Side High's Laurel Award, went on to Northeastern University in Boston.

After earning a masters degree in physical therapy Sandy became an associate director of physical therapy at the Hospital for Special Therapy in Manhattan. She would later go on to become the director for the Amsterdam Nursing Home division and author a number of physical therapy treatments.

David became a lawyer, practicing in New York City and New Jersey and served a two year term as president of the American Numismatic Association. He is currently serving as the Mayor of Fair Lawn, New Jersey and has just published his 14th book-length work.

It's rare today that any couple can spend a half century in wedded bliss, but this is a couple that has done just that. Though Dan turns 80 this October and Bev will be 75 in just a few weeks, they are enjoying their golden years together, playing tennis, golf, and exploring the Internet.

After the love between he and his wife, there are two constants in Dan's life. He has a heart that keeps on giving and he continues to perform magic, which he has done professionally for nearly 70 years. With Bev at his side he frequently performs for youngsters with terminal diseases, such as AIDS.

Dan and Bev are wonderful role models for their three beautiful grandchildren, Scott, Elyse, and Pam. As this couple gathers with their daughter-in-law Kathy, a host of relatives and close family friends I would like to wish them well and congratulate them on this wonderful achievement.

#### WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congresswoman LEE for organizing a Special Order during Women's History Month to recognize the achievements of women of color. I am pleased to take this opportunity to honor a few of the women of color who made important contributions to the entertainment industry earlier this century: Marian Anderson, Ella Fitzgerald, Bessie Smith, and Hattie McDaniel. These incredibly talented women overcame great obstacles to earn international acclaim and forge a path for the women who followed.

The legendary contralto Marian Anderson never took no for an answer. From her early days as a choir member, to her historical concert at the Lincoln Memorial, Ms. Anderson struggled against racism and ignorance to become one of the world's premiere opera stars. In the years after her legendary performance, she was awarded the Congressional Medal of

Honor by President Carter and went on to serve as a delegate to the United Nations.

Ella Fitzgerald was the first woman presented with the Los Angeles Urban League's Whitney M. Young, Jr. Award, which honors those who build bridges among races and generations. Ella Fitzgerald was a major force in the music world and contributed to the evolution of jazz and the business of entertainment during her long, distinguished career. Named the "First Lady of Song," she was a pioneer in her field and went on to win ten Grammys.

Although she did not live to see her fortieth birthday, Bessie Smith had a tremendous influence on entertainment. From her modest beginnings as a vaudeville performer, Ms. Smith grew to be the nation's highest paid African American performer of the early 1920's. Her vibrance and creativity altered the music business and gave blues a more prominent role in American music and culture.

Hattie McDaniel was a woman of many firsts: the first African American woman to sing on network radio in the United States, the first African American to win an Academy Award and the first African American to star in a title role on a television sitcom. Also from humble beginnings, Ms. McDaniel moved from the quiet nights of her home in Kansas to the bright lights of Hollywood. Beating out Eleanor Roosevelt's maid, Elizabeth McDuffie, for the role of Mammy in "Gone With the Wind," Ms. McDaniel took a small role and created a character so memorable that she conquered the hearts of audiences world-wide.

These women are just a small sample of the many women of color who have contributed to the arts and helped shape our nation's culture. There is no question that they needed more than their tremendous talent to triumph during a time of institutionalized discrimination. They were models of courage, ingenuity, persistence, and character.

#### CELEBRATING WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH STILL STRIVING FOR ECONOMIC EQUITY

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 25, 1999*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of Women's History Month and in tribute to the many women who, through the ages, dared to challenge injustice and discrimination in the workplace. It is the tireless work of those leaders who came before us that allow women to enjoy the benefits of the 90s. However, as we all know, those long distance runners for equality and social justice have not completed their course. During Women's History Month, we pause to reflect what we have accomplished in the past, and the work we must do for the future.

Women have made great strides in education and in the workforce. The majority of undergraduate and master's degrees are awarded to women, and 40 percent of all doctorates are earned by women. More than 7.7 million businesses in the U.S. are owned and operated by women. These businesses employ 15.5 million people, about 35 percent more than the Fortune 500 companies worldwide. And women are running for elected of-

fices in record numbers. When I first came to the House in 1987, there were 26 women in the House and two in the Senate. In 1999, there are 58 women serving in the House, and nine in the Senate.

While many doors to employment and educational opportunity have opened for women, they still get paid less than men for the same work. Women who work full-time earn less than men who are employed full-time. The average woman college graduate earns little more than the average male high school graduate. Full-time, year-round working women earn only 74 cents for each dollar a man earns.

Although women are and continue to be the majority of new entrants into the workplace, they continue to be clustered in low-skilled, low-paying jobs. Part-time and temporary workers, the majority of whom are women, are among the most vulnerable of all workers. They receive lower pay, fewer or no benefits, and little if any job security.

Women account for more than 45% of the workforce, yet they are underrepresented and face barriers in the fields of science, engineering and technology. Just this week, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the most prestigious science and engineering university in the country, issued a report revealing that female professors at the school suffer from pervasive discrimination.

That is why I introduced the Commission on the Advancement of Women in Science, Engineering and Technology Development Act. I call it my WISE Tech bill, and it passed the 105th Congress and has been signed into law.

This Act sets up a commission to find out what is keeping women out of technology at this critical time, and what we can do about it. The bill will help us ascertain what are effective and productive policies that can address the underrepresentation of women in the sciences and could help alleviate the increasing shortage of information technology workers and engineers. This legislation is a first step in countering the roadblocks for women in our rapidly-evolving high-tech society, and will help women break through the "Glass Ceiling" and the "Silicon Ceiling" in the fields of science, engineering, and technology.

Last month, we introduced the third Violence Against Women Act, building on the commitment and success of our 1994 legislation. We are only beginning to understand the impact of domestic violence on American businesses. Domestic violence follows many women to work . . . 13,000 attacks each year . . . threatening their lives and the lives of co-workers and resulting in lost productivity for their companies.

The economic problems of the elderly affect women in disproportionate numbers because women tend to have lower pensions benefits than men. Pension policies have not accommodated women in their traditional role as family caregivers. Women move in and out of the workforce more frequently when family needs arise making it more difficult for them to accrue pension credit.

Consequently, Social Security is especially important for women. Women are heavily reliant on Social Security, and since its inception, Social Security has often been the only income source keeping women from living out their days in poverty.

Social Security has worked for women; it is a system where every worker pays in, and